

<i>Poecetes gramineus</i> (Gm.).	<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (L.).
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> (Gm.).	<i>Aix sponsa</i> (L.).
<i>Spizella breweri</i> (Aud.).	<i>Fulix affinis</i> (Eyton).
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i> (Aud.).	<i>Bucephala islandica</i> (Gm.).
<i>Corvus americanus</i> , Aud.	<i>Erismatura rubida</i> (Wils.).
<i>Tetrao franklini</i> , Dougl.*	<i>Larus argentatus</i> , Brünn.
<i>Lagopus rupestris</i> (Gm.).*	<i>L. occidentalis</i> , Aud.
<i>Nyctiardea gardeni</i> (Gm.).	<i>L. californicus</i> , Lawr.
<i>Ægialitis vociferus</i> (L.).	<i>L. delawarensis</i> , Ord.
<i>Squatarola helvetica</i> (L.).	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>
<i>Strepsilas interpres</i> (L.).	(Ord).
<i>Tringa maculata</i> , Vieill.	<i>Rissa septentrionalis</i> , Lawr.
<i>Calidris arenaria</i> (L.).	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (L.).
<i>Gambetta flavipes</i> (Gm.).	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> (L.).
<i>Rhyacophilus solitarius</i> (Wils.).	<i>Ceratorhina suckleyi</i> , Cass.
<i>Querquedula discors</i> (L.).	<i>Brachyrhamphus temmincki</i> ,
<i>Q. cyanoptera</i> (Vieill.).	Brandt.

XXXIV.—*A Sketch of the Birds of Portugal.*

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A.

THE following observations on the Ornithology of Portugal are the result of a visit which I paid to that country in April and May of the present year. They are necessarily meagre and incomplete, and will amount at the most to a very imperfect sketch; perhaps I should say, a mere outline, as rapid travelling amidst novel scenes admits of little leisure for detailed examination, and every practical ornithologist is well aware that sufficient time and prolonged research alone enable one to arrive at any accuracy.

Having said thus much at the outset to disarm expectation, I may add, for the information of those who naturally look for a critical paper in this journal, that I should not have ventured to offer to the pages of 'The Ibis' any crude observations on the

* Both these may be found, I should think, about the snowy mountains we saw in the interior of the northern portion of the island.

birds of Portugal, inasmuch as I have a profound respect for the erudition of that sacred fowl, had it not been that, with the exception of a catalogue in Portuguese, published in Lisbon by Professor Barboza du Bocage in 1862* (of which I shall make considerable use in this paper), and a few short notes by Mr. G. F. Mathews, which appeared in the 'Naturalist' for 1864†: I am not aware that anything has been made known of the ornithology of that south-western corner of Europe.

It is absolutely necessary that I begin my story by making a few preliminary remarks on the principal geographical features and general appearance of the country, not only because such territorial conditions affect in the greatest degree the fauna of every district, but also because it is very generally supposed, though quite erroneously, that Portugal is naturally and to all practical intents and purposes a portion of Spain; and therefore it is concluded that the general aspect of the country, her geological features, her fauna and flora must be identical with those of her great neighbour. Now this is altogether a mistaken conclusion, arising doubtless from a recollection of the relative positions of Spain and Portugal on the map, where I allow that they do appear obviously united; but no sooner does the traveller cross the boundary which divides the kingdoms, than he becomes sensible how great is the divergence between the two countries, and that not only in their natural aspects, but even in the appearance, customs, language, and even religious opinions of their respective inhabitants. Thus, instead of the *Cordilleras* of Spain, those huge chains of mountains which divide and subdivide that country into broad belts, we have elevated ground, indeed, in Portugal, but, with the exception of the *Estrellas* in the centre, and the *Gerez* in the extreme north, the hills seldom rise so high as to take the rank of mountains. Neither are there in Portugal any *Sierras*, or abrupt, serrated, or hog-backed ranges, for which Spain is so famous, and which frequently rise to so great a height, and present vast ridges of

* "Instrucções praticas sobre o modo de colligir, preparar e remetter productos Zoologicos para o Museu de Lisboa. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. Lisboa: 1862." (*Of. Ibis*, 1863, p. 227.)

† *Naturalist*, 1864, pp. 49-51, 69-71 and 88-90. (*Of. Ibis*, 1865, p. 333.)

perpetual snow, unless again the *Estrellas* be excepted, which perhaps may be termed the backbone of Portugal. Again, while Spain is essentially the land of drought, and is sadly deficient in great rivers, Portugal stands conspicuous for its many and excellent streams: indeed, as the general inclination of the peninsula is from east to west, the streams which take their rise in Spain, and are fed from her snow-capped mountains (when they have increased in volume and become valuable rivers), with not many exceptions, flow through Portugal ere they enter the ocean, as for instance the Tagus, the Douro, the Minho, the Guadiana; and there is a vast number of other streams, of more or less size, which fertilize the districts they water, and make fruitful gardens of what would otherwise be barren wastes. So, too, while Spain is notoriously treeless, and you may travel day after day in that singularly naked land, and the dusky olive will be the only species of tree which meets your eye, Portugal abounds in forests, in several parts extending over many leagues, covering whole chains of hills, and, indeed, occupying a considerable area of the kingdom, forests of fir more particularly, though the oak, the chestnut, and the olive are abundant, and the cork flourishes to an extent I have never seen elsewhere. But, above all, in lieu of the vast elevated plateaux of Central Spain, so burnt up, arid, tawny-coloured, monotonous, and wearisome to the eye, Portugal offers wide-spreading undulating plains, indeed; but they are clothed with aromatic and other shrubs—the lavender, the rosemary, the myrtle, the heathers, and brilliant with the most gorgeous and beautiful wild flowers that botanists could desire, amongst which the *Cisti*, of various hues, and the *Hibiscus*, are preeminent. In truth, to a naturalist, the sight of a Portuguese heath would alone repay the trouble of a journey from England; there is something so exquisitely wild and refreshing in those immense undulating plains, where there are neither roads nor houses, neither trees nor human beings, no sign of cultivation, no trace of man: and even where the single-line railway has invaded the solitudes, and the one daily train wafts the traveller through the most populous (!) district, he may still indulge in his reverie of isolation from the “busy haunts of men,” as he gazes from the carriage-windows, and for

twenty consecutive miles will see the same many-coloured heath extending on all sides as far as the horizon, and not a vestige of man or his works. Still more, as, mounted on horseback, for hour after hour he follows the ill-defined track, or loses himself on those vast plains of uniform aspect, where no landmarks point out the direction he is following, he will learn to appreciate the extent of uncultivated land around him, where the sandy soil forbids the husbandman to labour, and declines to yield any crop to recompense his toil. But this compulsory abandonment to Nature of such large districts, however injurious to the property of the people, is highly gratifying to the naturalist. To the ornithologist who has leisure to linger in its recesses, and explore it carefully, a Portuguese heath will be found to harbour many an interesting species, though the cursory traveller, hurrying through it from point to point as rapidly as he can, will declare that, with the exception of an occasional large Hawk or Eagle soaring high above his head, not a bird is to be seen. To the botanist, as I have already remarked, it is a very garden of treasures, an elysium such as I can scarcely believe to be surpassed. To the entomologist it is a glorious field, abounding in butterflies and bright-coloured insects of a thousand forms; while to his ear the perpetual loud chirp of the cricket would be music, however distasteful and even annoying it is to others—though perhaps I am wrong in this last assertion, inasmuch as I frequently witnessed in the market of Lisbon a thriving trade in these same black-and-yellow crickets all in full song, a tiny cage of wire with its tiny occupant fetching the sum of twenty reis, or one penny sterling.

It may, then, readily be supposed that a country which presents such diversity of scenery, intersected by rivers whose banks are clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation, abounding in wide-extending forests, as well as vast uncultivated heaths, or sandy plains covered with brush, with an open coast extending from north to south washed by the waves of the wide Atlantic, furnished here with rugged rocks, and there with cultivated fields, and all lying under a climate which, for unclouded brilliancy of sun, and almost tropical heats, can scarcely be matched in any other district of Europe, must possess an

Avifauna which, if properly investigated, would yield a rich return to repay the exertions of the inquirer.

Moreover it is not alone in rare species that the ornithologist would expect to reap a valuable harvest, but in the differences and shades of colour, and in the variation of size which even the commoner birds offer in different localities, and more especially under different climates, that he would look for interesting results in this extreme south-western corner of Europe; and to this point my particular attention was directed before I set out on my journey.

Bearing this in mind, and resolved not to overlook the commonest species, I took every opportunity during my few weeks' tour in Portugal to examine all the birds which came in my way. To this end I wandered through plains and forests, by banks of rivers, and amidst the rocks and mountains, armed with double-barrelled gun and double field-glass—the latter, I take leave to add, quite as serviceable to the student in ornithology as the former. I also frequented the markets in Lisbon and other towns every day at early morning, and overhauled all the feathered *bouquets* composed of the smaller birds of all ranks and orders, which seem so attractive to continental epicures generally. Moreover I visited frequently the excellent Museum at Lisbon, and the indifferent one at Coimbra, which, so far as I can ascertain, comprehend all the natural-history collections in the country; and there I carefully examined, verified, and catalogued every specimen asserted to have been captured in Portugal. Lastly, I was fortunate in meeting with many intelligent men, who were not only willing to impart valuable information, but were able to do so in a language which I could understand: amongst these I must especially mention Dr. Suche and Professor Barboza du Bocage,—the former a fellow-labourer of Vigors, an experienced collector and preserver of some of the larger mammals and reptiles in South America; the latter the scientific and indefatigable director of the Museum at Lisbon, with whom I had many pleasant interviews, and who pointed out to me the more remarkable objects in the national collection, which (thanks to his exertions) is already assuming considerable importance, and must in the course of a few years, if the present

admirable system is continued, become extremely rich, not only in home specimens, but in the productions of the Portuguese foreign possessions and of the Brazils.

I should add that, since my return to England, I have submitted the small collection of Portuguese birds which I had time to preserve to Mr. Tristram; and as I have his permission to quote his remarks upon them, I shall freely do so, inasmuch as I am quite sure that the brief comments of such a master in ornithology will be of more real value than all my observations.

I now proceed to enumerate the several species I have seen in Portugal, distinguishing the degrees in which I have identified them by the following marks: (1) those I have met with alive and wild, in my rambles through the country, and those which I have met with in the markets in the flesh, about which there can be no reasonable doubt that they are Portuguese specimens, are marked *; and (2) those which I have verified in the Museum at Lisbon, whose respective pedestals bear the name of the locality whence they were procured, and for whose authenticity and claims as genuine Portuguese birds I have the ample assurance of M. du Bocage, are marked †. There are, of course, many other species not included in this list, though undoubtedly belonging to the country, but which I did not happen to meet with, and of which the museums did not possess a Portuguese specimen. Many such are included in the catalogue of Professor du Bocage mentioned above; but as my remarks do not profess to extend beyond what I myself saw, they have manifestly no place in this list. Incidentally, however, I have called attention to the more prominent amongst them. I append the Portuguese name wherever I have been able to ascertain it; and it will be at once apparent how little knowledge the natives possess of ornithology, from the indiscriminate use of the same name applied to several species, which in many instances vary widely in size, form, and colour.

1. *VULTUR FULVUS, Gmel. Griffon-Vulture. "*Griffo*."

Said to be common in the southern districts, and seen by me on several occasions in the plains of Alemtejo.

2. †VULTUR CINEREUS, Gmel. Cinereous Vulture. "*Pica-osso*."

Sufficiently well known to enjoy a separate specific name in Portuguese, a distinction only accorded to those birds habitually met with. The title, however, which it has received seems by some mischance to be usurped from another species, and to belong of right to *Gypaetus barbatus*, at all events in the neighbouring country of Spain.

3. *NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS (Linn.). Egyptian Vulture.

I failed to discover the Portuguese name of this bird, though I fell in with it on many occasions, and should call it common in suitable districts. There is but one specimen in the Lisbon Museum, an adult bird in miserable condition.

These three species of Vulture seem to be scattered in small numbers over the southern portions of Europe, as might be expected from the immense flocks one sees of them in Egypt and North Africa generally. I could hear nothing on inquiry of the Læmmergeier, *Gypaetus barbatus*, though, as it is still found in the Pyrenees, and Don Machado ‡ says that it inhabits the Sierra Morena in Spain, while Lord Lilford, in his admirable papers on the Ornithology of Spain§ speaks of it as almost common in favourable localities in that country, I should conceive it must be occasionally seen in the wilder parts of northern Portugal, and in the savage regions of the Gerez Mountains, where the Wolf and the Wild Boar abound, and the Ibex is still occasionally found.

4. †AQUILA CHRYSÆTUS (Linn.). Golden Eagle. "*Águia real*."

Said to be extremely common in all the mountainous districts.

‡ "Catalogo de las Aves, observadas en algunas provincias de Andalucía, por D. Antonio Machado." Sevilla: 1854.

§ Ibis, 1865, pp. 166-177; 1866, pp. 173-187, 377-392. I cannot forbear to express the intense enjoyment with which I many times re-read these most charming papers, which are enough indeed to make the mouth of every ornithologist water, and send him off to Spain in hopes of similar success. I sincerely trust Lord Lilford will shortly carry out his proposal indicated at the close of his last paper, and that we shall have a complete list of the birds of Spain from the same inimitable pen.

5. †AQUILA HELIACA, Sav. Imperial Eagle. "*Aguia imperial.*"

I entertain considerable doubts whether the only specimen of this bird in the Museum of Lisbon is a genuine Imperial Eagle, inasmuch as there is not a single trace of white on the scapulary feathers; and though Professor du Bocage, whose attention I called to the fact, accounted for it by declaring the bird in question to be immature, I cannot find that this distinctive characteristic of the species is ever wholly absent, though doubtless it is more conspicuous in adult birds*. There can, however, be no question that the bird is as well known in Portugal as it is in Spain; indeed it is said to be common in the province of Alemtejo.

6. †AQUILA BONELLII (Temm.). Bonelli's Eagle.

In addition to those in the Lisbon Museum, there are specimens of this species in the museum at Coimbra, where it is said to be especially abundant.

7. †AQUILA PENNATA (Gmel.). Booted Eagle.

This species is said to be common generally throughout Portugal; and that it is so seems probable from its abundance (as Lord Lilford points out) in Spain.

The three last-mentioned species appear to be thoroughly at home throughout the peninsula, whereas it seems doubtful whether the better-known *A. nœvia* and *Haliaetus albicilla*, though included in Prof. du Bocage's list as probable visitors, have ever been seen within the limits of Portugal. *Circæus gallicus* (Gmel.), the Short-toed Eagle, is confidently asserted to be occasionally met with; but it has not as yet been procured for the Lisbon Museum. I think myself bound to add that Prof. du Bocage entertains considerable doubts as to the reported abundance in Portugal of *A. heliaca*, which he assures me he has never seen alive, or, indeed, in the flesh.

8. †PANDION HALIÆTUS (Linn.). Osprey. "*Aguia pescueira.*"

Common in localities suited to its habits.

* [It has usually been supposed that the contrary was the case.—ED.]

9. †FALCO PEREGRINUS, Gmel. Peregrine Falcon. "*Falcão*."

It is strange that this cosmopolite should be described as of extremely rare occurrence in Portugal; but I was assured that it was very seldom met with in that country.

10. †FALCO TINNUNCULUS, Linn. Kestrel. "*Francelho*," "*Peneireiro*."

Abundant everywhere, as the fact of its possessing two local names would imply.

Falco subbuteo and *Astur palumbarius* are also pronounced to be tolerably common; but I did not meet with either of them, whether alive or in the museums. The former is known in Portugal as "*Falcão tagarote*;" the latter as "*Açor*."

11. *ACCIPITER NISUS (Linn.). Sparrow-Hawk. "*Gavião*." Common throughout the country.

Of *Accipiter gabar* (Daud.), the Little Red-billed Hawk, for which I made special inquiry, I could hear nothing; indeed Prof. du Bocage, to whom the species was well known as an inhabitant of Africa, assured me that it had never been seen in Portugal†.

12. *MILVUS ICTINUS, Sav. Kite. "*Milhafre*," "*Milhano*."

The double local name again marks pretty clearly the abundance of the bird which is thus honoured; and I met with this graceful species in Alemtejo and Estremadura.

I did not see my old Egyptian friends *Milvus migrans* (Bodd.) and *M. ægyptius* (Gmel.), though both are said to occur occasionally in Portugal; they do not, however, appear in the museums.

13. *ELANUS CÆRULEUS (Desfont.). Black-winged Kite.

Prof. du Bocage pointed out to me, as a more recent addition

† [This statement is of no small value, since M. J. G. Fatio-Beaumont, who is considered to have first recorded the occurrence of this species, under the very ambiguous name "*Astur micronisus*, Bp.", in Portugal (Nau-
mannia, 1856, p. 267), states that a pair killed at their nest are, with their
eggs, in the late King's collection. Had the assertion been correct, Prof.
du Bocage must have been aware of the fact.—ED.]

to the Museum since the publication of his Catalogue, a fine specimen of this beautiful little bird, which he said was the only one known to have occurred in Portugal, and he considered to be a most valuable acquisition to the national collection.

14. **BUTEO VULGARIS*, Bechst. Common Buzzard. "*Tartaranhão*."

Once only did I see this bird; but it is reported to be extremely common.

15. †*CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS* (Linn.). Marsh-Harrier.

This is the only representative of the genus to be found in the Lisbon Museum; neither did I meet with any of them, though all our three British species are said to be occasionally found in Portugal. Of *C. swainsoni*, A. Smith, I could hear nothing.

16. †*BUBO MAXIMUS*, Flem. Eagle-Owl. "*Bufo*," "*Corujão*."

Said to be common in the mountains.

17. †*SCOPS GIU* (Scop.). Scops Owl. "*Mochó pequeno*."

Though by no means rare, does not appear to be so plentiful as I should have expected.

18. †*ASIO OTUS* (Linn.). Long-eared Owl. "*Mochó*."

Common in all wooded districts. How this species, of all others, came to receive the designation of *Mochó* is wholly unintelligible to me, the meaning of that word being "cropped," "dishorned,"—though possibly it may allude to its power of depressing its horns at will. *Asio brachyotus* (Linn.) is also well known, and even abundant in some parts, but I did not chance to see a specimen alive or dead.

19. †*STRIX FLAMMEA*, Linn. White Owl. "*Coruja das torres*."

By far the most abundant of all the Owls.

20. †*SYRNIUM ALUCO* (Linn.). "Tawny Owl." "*Corruja do mato*."

Better known in the wild districts of Alentejo than elsewhere, but nowhere common.

21. †*ATHENE NOCTUA* (Retz.). Little Owl. "*Mocho*."

Prof. du Bocage in his Catalogue appends the following observation to this bird:—"E frequente entre nós a variedade *meridionalis* de Schlegel."

22. †*LANIUS MERIDIONALIS*, Temm. Southern Grey Shrike. "*Picanso*."

This is the common greater Shrike of Portugal, though *L. excubitor*, also called *Picanso*, is known to occur there.

23. **LANIUS AURICULATUS*, P. L. S. Müller. Woodchat-Shrike. "*Picanso*."

Extremely common, though not distinguished from its larger congeners by any local name peculiar to itself. Of some examples which I sent to Mr. Tristram for examination, that gentleman writes:—"They are dark in colour; darker than Algerian, but not darker than Palestine specimens."

24. **MUSCICAPA GRISOLA*, Linn. Spotted Flycatcher. "*Taralhão*," "*Papa-moscas*."

Common everywhere.

25. †*MUSCICAPA ATRICAPILLA*, Linn. Pied Flycatcher. "*Papa-moscas*."

Tolerably common in the large and central province of Beira.

M. albicollis is also said to be common in the northern provinces of Minho and Tras os Montes, more especially in the wilder parts of the latter.

26. †*TURDUS SAXATILIS*, Gmel. Rock-Thrush.

27. †*TURDUS CYANEUS*, Linn. Blue Thrush. "*Solitario*."

28. †*TURDUS ILIACUS*, Linn. Redwing. "*Tordeira*," "*Tordoveia*."

29. **TURDUS MUSICUS*, Linn. Song-Thrush. "*Tordo*."

30. **TURDUS VISCIVORUS*, Linn. Missel-Thrush. "*Tordeira*," "*Tordoveia*."

31. †*TURDUS PILARIS*, Linn. Fieldfare. "*Tordo zornal*."

32. †*TURDUS MERULA*, Linn. Blackbird. "*Melro preto*."

The seven species enumerated above are all common in their respective haunts; and most of them appear in the poultry-

market suspended by the neck in bunches, and in company with Finches, Larks, and Buntings.

33. †TURDUS TORQUATUS, Linn. Ring-Ouzel. "*Melro de peito branco.*"

Said to be very rarely seen in Portugal.

Cinclus aquaticus, though rare, is unhesitatingly asserted to be found occasionally in the northern and eastern districts.

34. †ORIOLOUS GALBULA, Linn. Golden Oriole. "*Papafigos.*"

Very common in summer, though (strange to say) it had not arrived when I left the country in the middle of May; and yet in the more northern and much colder district of the Riviera, in North Italy, it had arrived at that date when I was wintering there some years back.

35. †ACCENTOR MODULARIS (Linn.). Hedge-Sparrow.

By no means common, and, so far as I could discover, does not enjoy the privilege of a Portuguese name. *A. alpinus* (Gmel.) has been met with but rarely.

36. *ERYTHACUS RUBECULA (Linn.). Redbreast. "*Pisco de peito ruivo.*"

Common here as in most parts of Europe.

37. †RUTICILLA CYANECULA (Meyer & Wolf). Blue-throated Warbler. "*Pisco de peito azul.*"

This is pronounced by Prof. du Bocage to be a rare bird in Portugal; but perhaps it would be better described as sparingly distributed over the country, for I heard of it in various quarters. The only two specimens in the Museum at Lisbon have a white spot in the centre of the blue throat, without the faintest tinge of red, which is characteristic of the true *R. suecica* (Linn.).

38. *RUTICILLA TITHYS (Scop.). Black Redstart. "*Rabiruiva.*"

I did not meet with our Common Redstart, *R. phænicura* (Linn.), alive or dead; but *R. tithys* I saw continually; indeed, in the very heart of the crowded city of Lisbon I often watched it on the house-roofs below my windows in the loftily situated Hotel Braganza.

39. *SAXICOLA RUBICOLA (Linn.). Stonechat. "*Cartaxo*."

As you traverse the country by railroad, from south to north, *i. e.* from Lisbon to Oporto, or from west to east, *i. e.* from Lisbon to Badajoz or Evora, you would undoubtedly say that there is but one bird really abundant in Portugal, and that is *S. rubicola*; for you shall seldom look from the carriage-windows but you will see some of that species perched on the telegraph-wires; and indeed it is extremely abundant throughout the country.

40. *SAXICOLA RUBETRA (Linn.). Whinchat. "*Cartaxo*."

41. *SAXICOLA CENANTHE (Linn.). Wheatear. "*Caiada*."

42. †SAXICOLA AURITA (Temm.). Black-eared Wheatear. "*Caiada*."

43. *SAXICOLA STAPAZINA (Linn.). Russet Wheatear. "*Caiada*."

These four species are all common, though by no means so abundant as *S. rubicola*. With regard to a specimen of *S. stapazina* which I shot and brought home, Mr. Tristram remarks:—"It is in an interesting stage of plumage, not having yet assumed the bright russet head of the breeding-plumage, but being in the winter state, in which I never saw a European specimen; but I have them in that stage from Africa."

44. *PHILOMELA LUSCINIA (Linn.). Nightingale. "*Rouxinol*."

Though I cannot with truth assert, as some have done, that I have been kept awake all night at Cintra by the chorus of Nightingales which throng the lovely gardens and coppices of that much-lauded retreat of the Lisbonites in hot weather, yet I have listened to those birds in greater numbers there than I have ever known elsewhere, more especially in the beautiful gardens and woods of Montserrat, where I wandered with my gun for several consecutive days, and where the intelligent Scotch gardener, Mr. Burt, a true ornithologist at heart, and a collector and preserver on a small scale, gave me every facility for pursuing my investigations.

45. †SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA (Linn.). Blackcap. "*Tutinegra real*."

46. †SYLVIA CINEREA, Lath. Common Whitethroat.

47. †SYLVIA CURRUCA, Lath. Lesser Whitethroat.

48. †SYLVIA HORTENSIS (Gmel.). Garden-Warbler.

49. †SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA (Gmel.). Sardinian Warbler.
 "*Tutinegra dos vallados*."

These five are all said to be common, and abundant in summer. I also heard of *S. conspicillata*, Marm., Spectacled Warbler; *S. subalpina*, Bonelli, Subalpine Warbler; and *S. orphea*, Temm., Orpheus Warbler, as undoubted, though only occasional, visitors. Here, too, I must enumerate a small band of Warblers which, though undoubtedly more or less common in summer, as I was assured they are, find no place as yet in the museums, and therefore cannot be included in my list. These are:—*S. trochilus* (Linn.); *S. sylvicola*, Latham; *S. bonellii*, Vieill.; and *S. hypoleis* (Linn.). All these four species are indiscriminately known in Portugal as "*Folosa*;" and the last is called also "*Fuinho*."

50. †MELIZOPHILUS UNDATUS (Bodd.). Dartford Warbler.

There is a specimen of this bird in the Lisbon Museum, marked, as on the Continent generally, *Sylvia provincialis*; but whether it is common in the country or not I could not discover.

51. †CISTICOLA SCHÆNICOLA (Bp.). Fan-tailed Warbler.

This pretty little Warbler, which I had known well in Egypt and Nubia, is reported to be common in Portugal; indeed Temminck first described it from skins brought from that country by MM. Link and Hoffmannsegg*; but I never fell in with it, though I kept a sharp look-out in the most likely spots, being particularly anxious to renew my acquaintance with this most diminutive species, and to hail my African friend on the shores of Europe.

Aedon galactodes (Temm.), is also said to be a frequent visitor in this country.

* [Dr. Bree (B. Eur. ii. p. 89) says that Temminck described it in the first edition of his 'Manuel;' but we are unable to find any mention of it in that volume, and no description appears to have been published till the second edition in 1820.—ED.]

52. †REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS, Brehm. Fire-crested Wren. "*Estrellinha*."

While our common Golden-crested Wren, *R. cristatus* (Linn.), known also in Portugal as "*Estrellinha*," is exceedingly rare in that country, and the museum cannot boast a specimen, *R. ignicapillus* is pronounced to be abundant.

53. †PARUS CAUDATUS, Linn. Long-tailed Titmouse.

54. *PARUS MAJOR, Linn. Great Titmouse.

55. *PARUS CÆRULEUS, Linn. Blue Titmouse. "*Chapim*."

These three species are common.

56. †PARUS CRISTATUS, Linn. Crested Titmouse.

Very rarely seen in Portugal, though undoubtedly it does occur sometimes; but one would hardly have expected to find at all, at the extreme south of Europe, this hardy little denizen of Scandinavia and Russia.

57. †PARUS ATER, Linn. Coal-Titmouse.

Though scarcely a rare bird, this species does not seem to frequent Portugal as it does some other southern countries of Europe; perhaps, however, there is a limit to its endurance of heat.

58. *MOTACILLA ALBA, Linn. White Wagtail. "*Alvelôa*."

59. *MOTACILLA YARRELLI, Gould. Pied Wagtail. "*Alvelôa*."

60. *MOTACILLA BOARULA, Lath. Grey Wagtail. "*Alvelôa amarella*."

61. †MOTACILLA FLAVA (Linn.). Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail. "*Alvelôa amarella*."

These four species are all reported to be common; while our *M. rayi*, though recognized as Portuguese, is considered extremely rare. There is a specimen in the Museum at Coimbra.

62. *ANTHUS PRATENSIS (Linn.). Meadow-Pipit. "*Petinha*."

63. *ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS, Bechst. Tawny Pipit. "*Petinha*."

These are the common Pipits of Portugal. Of the latter species, a specimen which I shot and brought home fairly puzzled Mr. Tristram for a time, no easy matter in any case; for it showed so yellow a tint on the lower surface as to resemble none in that gentleman's collection from Spain, Algeria, Greece, and Palestine. Subsequently, however, Mr. Tristram wrote me word that he had "come to the conclusion that the bird was in young plumage, a state in which we seldom find it in Europe," and that in this view he was "supported by the fact that its congeners have a deep yellow tint when young, which is absent in the old birds." More rarely are seen in Portugal *A. spinolletta* (Linn.), the Water-Pipit, and *A. trivialis* (Linn.), the Tree-Pipit.

64. **ALAUDA ARVENSIS*, Linn. Sky-Lark. "*Calhandra*," "*Laveria*."

Very common. In reference to a specimen which I sent Mr. Tristram for examination, he writes from Greatham:—"It is remarkably dark on the back: of a great series from almost every country of Europe, West Asia, and North Africa, I only find one exactly corresponding in the absence of a chestnut hue in the lighter portion of the feathers of the back; and that was shot here."

65. **ALAUDA ARBOREA*, Linn. Wood-Lark.

Local and not common. Mr. Tristram writes of my specimen that it "is darker than continental specimens, and dark for an English bird."

66. †*ALAUDA BRACHYDACTYLA*, Leisl. Short-toed Lark. "*Carreirola*."

Said to be common throughout the country.

67. **ALAUDA CALANDRA*, Linn. Calandra Lark. "*Cochicho*."

Common everywhere throughout the open plains and fields, and the most favourite cage-bird amongst the inhabitants of villages and towns; one may count them by dozens in a single street in their cages outside the windows and doors. Mr. Tristram remarks of two which I forwarded to him:—"The Calandra Larks are dark; one is of the ordinary size, the other

very small—I presume, a female; I have, however, one as small; and this bird varies in size to a remarkable degree."

68. **GALERITA CRISTATA* (Linn.). Crested Lark. "*Cotovia*."

Very common everywhere. Of this species Mr. Tristram says:—"Your *G. cristata*, though not darker than Algerian lowland- and marsh-specimens, is certainly darker than those from France and Palestine."

69. **EMBERIZA MILIARIA*, Linn. Common Bunting. "*Tri-gueirão*."

Exceedingly common, and figures in bunches in the market-stalls at Lisbon more than any other species. Mr. Tristram writes of it:—"It is rather darker than continental specimens, more nearly approaching the English."

70. **EMBERIZA CIRLUS*, Linn. Cirl Bunting. "*Cia*," "*Cicia*."

Very common. Mr. Tristram's verdict, upon an examination of my specimen, is, that "the yellow is extraordinarily deep."

71. †*EMBERIZA CIA*, Linn. Meadow-Bunting. "*Tri-gueiro*."

Said to be very common in the northern provinces of Portugal; but I never met with it in those parts.

72. †*EMBERIZA SCHÆNICLUS*, Linn. Reed-Bunting.

This is a rare bird in Portugal, and very seldom seen.

Still stranger does it appear that *E. citrinella*, Linn., our common Yellow Hammer, and *E. hortulana*, Linn., the Ortolan, so abundant in southern Europe, though conjectured to appear in Portugal occasionally, and therefore added to the Portuguese list, are not positively known to have occurred there, and have never been identified in the country.

73. **FRINGILLA CŒLEBS*, Linn. Chaffinch. "*Tentilhão*."

Very common.

74. †*FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA*, Linn. Brambling. "*Tentilhão montez*."

This truly northern species is seldom found so far south, but has been occasionally met with in Portugal.

75. *PASSER DOMESTICUS (Linn.). House-Sparrow. "*Pardal*."

The common Sparrow of Portugal is identical with our own ; but Mr. Tristram remarks of the specimen I sent :—"Your *P. domesticus*, by the intrusion of a few chestnut feathers on the crown of the head among the ash-coloured ones, seems to be approximating to var. *cisalpinus*, the head of which is wholly chestnut." Strange to say, *P. hispaniolensis* (Temm.), the Spanish Sparrow, though conjectured to visit Portugal, has never yet been identified in that country.

76. †PASSER PETRONIA (Linn.). Rock-Sparrow. "*Pardal francez*."

Very rarely seen, and the Museum of Lisbon has but one specimen only of a female.

77. *COCCOTHAUSTES CHLORIS (Linn.). Greenfinch. "*Verdilhão*."

78. †COCCOTHAUSTES VULGARIS (Steph.). Hawfinch.

Both species are common, the former abundant.

79. *CARDUELIS ELEGANS (Steph.). Goldfinch. "*Pinta-silgo*."

I never met with Goldfinches in such abundance as in Portugal : large flocks, small parties and single birds abounded throughout the country ; and no species is more common in the markets, where bunches of these pretty little songsters are strung up by the necks and sold for food.

80. *CARDUELIS SPINUS (Linn.). Siskin. "*Lugre*."

Common, but not abundant as the last.

81. *SERINUS HORTULORUM, Koch. Serin. "*Chamariz*."

Very common in flocks on the plains and dry banks. Of some specimens which I shot, Mr. Tristram remarks :—"The yellow is remarkably deep."

82. *LINOTA CANNABINA (Linn.). Common Linnet. "*Pintarroxo*."

Very common. Of this species Mr. Tristram writes :—"Your *L. cannabina* is not so bright as continental specimens, but more resembles the English."

83. †PYRRHULA EUROPEA, Leach. Bullfinch. "*Dom Fafe.*" Though seldom seen in the southern provinces, this species is common in the north.

84. †LOXIA CURVIROSTRA, Linn. Crossbill. "*Trinca-nozes,*" "*Cruza-bico.*"

Common. Mr. Burt frequently saw it in the pine-woods near the sea-coast beyond Cintra.

85. *STURNUS VULGARIS, Linn. Common Starling. "*Estorninho.*"

Very common.

86. †STURNUS UNICOLOR, Marm. Sardinian Starling. "*Estorninho.*"

Of the abundance or scarcity of this bird I am unable to form any opinion, as, if common, it is doubtless frequently confounded with its better-known congener. I did not see it in the flesh, but I was fortunate in finding a good specimen at the house of the only taxidermist which Lisbon can boast. For the convenience of future inquirers, I may add that his address, which I only discovered after several days' fruitless search, is 158 Rua do Moinho da Vento, and that over a diminutive shop, No. 47 in the same street, he has placed the encouraging announcement, "*Casa perparaçao de productos Historia Natural.*" He is a most civil and obliging man; and as his daily business is to prepare objects for the museum, practice has made him a tolerable performer on birds. There is also a second individual who calls himself "bird-stuffer," living near the fruit-market, and not far from the post-office; but his stock-in-trade consisted of about forty Parrots, deformed to the last degree by his most unskilful hand. To return to *S. unicolor*,—that it is a distinct and true species I have no doubt, first, from the plumage, which, in all the specimens I saw, is wholly different from that of *S. vulgaris*, and, again, from its habit of keeping in separate flocks, and not associating with its commoner relative; and this, I was assured, on repeated inquiry, was its universal custom.

87. *FREGILUS GRACULUS (Linn.). Chough.

88. *FREGILUS PYRRHOCORAX (Linn.). Alpine Chough.

I feel compelled to speak with a certain degree of doubt as to

the last of these two species—though, when wandering with my gun, as I did for several days amidst the rocky heights above Cintra, 2000 feet above the sea, and, looking down on the broad Atlantic and the mouth of the Tagus, I fell in with several parties of Choughs, some of which were unmistakably distinguishable as the common Chough by the vermilion colour of their beaks, and others appeared to me, as I watched them through the glass, to belong to the Alpine species. At all events, both are known to inhabit Portugal.

89. *CORVUS CORAX, Linn. Raven. “*Corvo.*”

90. †CORVUS CORONE, Linn. Carrion-Crow. “*Gralha.*”

91. *CORVUS FRUGILEGUS, Linn. Rook. “*Gralha.*”

These are all common. Ravens are especially abundant on the extensive heaths, hunting over the low bushes, and searching for food. I never met with *C. cornix*.

92. †CORVUS MONEDULA, Linn. Jackdaw.

By no means abundant, and I scarcely think common.

I could learn nothing of *C. monedula-nigra*; supposing such a species to exist, which I very much doubt, at any rate in this country, supposed to be one of the strongholds of the bird, the very name seems wholly unknown. Surely it is but a variety of our common species‡.

93. *PICA MELANOLEUCA, Vieill. Magpie. “*Pega.*”

Common everywhere.

94. †CYANOPICA COOKI, Bonap. Azure-winged Magpie. “*Rabilongo.*”

This beautiful bird was the chief prize I proposed to myself to procure before I started for Portugal, as I fondly hoped from Mr. Mathews’s account, before mentioned, that I should have no difficulty in finding it. But though I wandered for days in search of it, in the most likely spots, I never saw it alive; indeed Prof. du Bocage assured me that, though by no means rare, it is very local, and of so exceedingly shy a nature that it

‡ [The figures and descriptions of this supposed species, which, if distinct, would seem to be properly called *C. spermolegus*, Vieill., agree very well with the young of the common Daw.—ED.]

is seldom seen, and that, though he has employed collectors to hunt expressly for it, he cannot obtain additions to the three specimens which the Lisbon Museum possesses. Thus, to my chagrin, I left Portugal without a single example, though, when on my return home through Madrid, I fell in with three skins and three eggs of this bird at the shop of Señor Sanchez, in the Calle de Alcala, with whom I had dealings years ago.

95. *GARRULUS GLANDARIUS (Linn.). Jay. "*Gaio.*"
Extremely common everywhere.

96. †PICUS VIRIDIS, Linn. Green Woodpecker. "*Pica-pau verde.*"

97. †PICUS MAJOR, Linn. Great Spotted Woodpecker. "*Pica-pau malhado.*"

98. †PICUS MEDIUS, Linn. Middle Spotted Woodpecker. "*Pica-pau malhado.*"

All these species are said to be common; the two former abundant. Of *P. minor* I was unable to find any trace.

99. †JYNX TORQUILLA, Linn. Wryneck. "*Papa-formigas.*"

100. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS, Linn. Common Creeper. "*Trepadeira,*" "*Atrepa.*"

101. *TROGLODYTES PARVULUS, Koch. Wren. "*Carri-cinha das moitas.*"

102. †SITTA EUROPÆA, Linn. Nuthatch.

103. †UPUPE EPOPS, Linn. Hoopoe. "*Poupa.*"

104. *CUCULUS CANORUS, Linn. Common Cuckoo. "*Cuco.*"

The above six representatives of their several genera are all pronounced common in Portugal, though I suppose none of them are very abundant. The Hoopoe is often met with in summer. I did not hear the Cuckoo until April 25th.

105. †CUCULUS GLANDARIUS, Linn. Great Spotted Cuckoo. "*Cuco rabilongo.*"

This is another old Egyptian friend which I hoped to find in Portugal; but though not very rare in summer, it is a late visitor, and had not arrived when I left.

106. †CORACIAS GARRULA, Linn. Roller. "*Rolheiro*."
Very rarely seen.

107. †MEROPS APIASTER, Linn. Bee-cater. "*Abelharuco*," "*Melharuco*."

Very common throughout the summer; but this is the only species of the genus *Merops* which I could hear of as visiting Portugal.

108. *ALCEDO ISPIDA, Linn. Kingfisher. "*Pica-peixe*," "*Guarda-rios*."
Common.

109. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA, Linn. Swallow. "*Andorinha*."

110. *HIRUNDO URBICA, Linn. Martin. "*Andorinha*."

111. †HIRUNDO RUPESTRIS, Scop. Crag-Swallow. "*Andorinha das rochas*."

112. CYPSELUS APUS (Linn.). Common Swift. "*Andorinhão*," "*Gaivão*," "*Ferreiro*."

113. †CYPSELUS MELBA (Linn.). Alpine Swift, "*Andorinhão*," "*Gaivão*," "*Ferreiro*."

These five species are all common in their respective haunts. I did not myself recognize *C. melba* amongst the innumerable Swifts for ever careering before my windows at Lisbon; but I am assured, on the best authority, that it is very abundant.

114. †CAPRIMULGUS EUROPEUS, Linn. Night-jar. "*Noitibó*."

Though pronounced common, I do not imagine that this bird is very frequently met with in Portugal. In the Museum of Lisbon there is but a single specimen.

115. †CAPRIMULGUS RUFICOLLIS, Natt. Russet-necked Night-jar. "*Noitibó*."

Here is another species which I anxiously hoped to obtain in Portugal; but I found that it was extremely rare, but very few specimens having ever been met with in that country.

116. †COLUMBA PALUMBUS, Linn. Ring-Dove. "*Pombo trocaz*."

117. †COLUMBA ŒNAS, Linn. Stock-Dove. "*Pombo trocaz.*"

118. *COLUMBA LIVIA, Linn. Rock-Dove. "*Pomba.*"

119. *COLUMBA TURTUR, Linn. Turtle-Dove. "*Rola.*"

All these are common: *C. livia* I found on the rocks about Cintra; *C. turtur* I shot in the beautiful woods of Montserrat.

120. *PERDIX RUFA (Linn.). Red-legged Partridge. "*Perdiz.*"

This is the only recognized Partridge of Portugal, and is very abundant, the markets well supplied with them when I was there, even so late as May. Mr. Tristram writes of it:—"Your specimen is much brighter than our English Red-leg; the chestnut on the head and upper back is much brighter, and the ash-brown of the lower back much more distinct and contrasted with the rufous above; the ochreous abdomen and lower tail-coverts are much paler."

121. †PERDIX CINEREA, Lath. Common Partridge.

This species is extremely rare in Portugal, and would not be admitted into this list, but for the accidental circumstance that a specimen was killed and preserved for the Lisbon Museum just before my arrival.

122. *COTURNIX COMMUNIS, Bonnat. Quail. "*Codorniz.*"

Excessively abundant, and the markets were always glutted with them. Of one which I brought home, Mr. Tristram writes:—"The Quail is cleaner and brighter than English, but not so bright as Palestine and Algerian specimens."

123. †TURNIX SYLVATICA (Desfont.). Andalusian Hemipode. "*Toirão do mato.*"

This pretty species is by no means rare in Portugal; indeed Prof. du Bocage assured me he had often eaten it like any other game, which he naturally considered the most decisive proof of its abundance. I was assured by sportsmen that it is found in wooded districts, and not in the sandy plains assigned as its habitat by Temminck, Yarrell, and others.

124. †PTEROCLES ARENARIUS (Pall.). Sand-Grouse. "*Cor-tiçol,*" "*Barriga negra.*"

Common in the open districts.

125. †PTEROCLES ALCHATA (Linn.). Pin-tailed Sand-Grouse.
“*Cortiçol.*”

Not so common as the last, but by no means rare.

126. *OTIS TARDA, Linn. Great Bustard. “*Batarða.*”

Wild Boar and Great Bustards are the lordly species of game, ground- and feathered, after which the more ambitious Portuguese sportsmen hunt ; and both are found of goodly size and in tolerable abundance in certain districts, more especially in the southern provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve. I was fortunate in procuring a magnificent male bird in the flesh, which was most liberally given me by an English friend, and whose body, after I had taken off the skin, for several days formed a large item in the bill of fare of the Hotel Braganza at Lisbon, the guests of every degree at the *table d'hôte* and in private apartments partaking of the dish, from the British Minister and his family in the first floor, to the cook-boys in the area. The bird weighed $30\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and is the finest example of *O. tarda* I have ever seen. After being brought down with shot, the *coup de grâce* had been given by cutting its throat with a knife, as is the approved method of Portuguese sportsmen ; it had also been a good deal torn by dogs, but, though thus ill-used, blood-stained, and damaged, it has been admirably cleaned and mounted by Mr. Baker, the well-known taxidermist of Cambridge, and, thanks to his diligence and care, now stands in my collection a noble specimen of the Portuguese ornis.

With the assistance of Dr. Suche, whose anatomical skill was of the greatest service to me, I spent several hours in examining the soft wattle-like protuberance which hung below the chin and throat and gave the whole neck a thick puffy appearance ; the result was, that I entertain no doubt whatever, and, what is of far more value, Dr. Suche was equally positive, that this male Great Bustard possessed a pouch of considerable capacity, or rather (as it seemed to me) a number of membrane-divided sacs, which appeared capable of extending to almost any dimensions, and the larger of which would apparently contain many quarts. I am quite aware that my own attempts at dissection were very poor, and I should not venture to speak thus posi-

tively but for the able assistance in the work, and the positive conclusions deduced therefrom, by Dr. Suche. To this I may add that, on mentioning our work and our unanimous convictions to Prof. du Bocage, he not only cordially concurred with us, but declared that it was impossible for any one to examine the throat and neck of an adult male *Otis tarda* without being convinced by his own senses that such a pouch did exist. Even previously to removing the skin of my bird, the position and size of the large goitre-like excrescence standing out from the neck, though concealed by feathers, could be plainly discerned, and, when handled, at once betrayed the soft yielding nature of its substance.

In regard to plumage, the most remarkable peculiarity of this, as well as of the only other specimen of the Great Bustard which I could find in Portugal, a splendid adult male in the Lisbon Museum, consists in the extremely ruddy or dark chestnut hue which pervades the feathers of the neck and back. In this opinion I am corroborated by Prof. Newton, who has examined my Portuguese specimen.

127. **OTIS TETRAX*, Linn. Little Bustard. "*Cizão*."

This species appears extremely common; indeed it is constantly served at table under the title of "Pheasant:" so plentiful is it that the price I paid for a fine adult male in the poultry-market amounted to no more than two hundred reis, which, however large the figure may seem, represents no more than tenpence halfpenny of our money. In skinning this bird, I found a considerable cellular fatty deposit very thickly covering the interior of the skin of the neck, more especially at the back of it. This I had to remove very carefully and patiently, bit by bit, with the scalpel. It gave the neck a very thick appearance, and, when felt from the outside, was soft, somewhat as in the pouch of *O. tarda*; but in this case there was no trace of pouch or bag.

128. †*EDICNEMUS CREPITANS*, Temm. Stone-Curlew. "*Alcaravão*."

129. †*GLAREOLA PRATICOLA* (Linn.). Pratincole. "*Perdiz do mar*."

130. †CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS, Linn. Golden Plover. "*Tarambola*."

131. †CHARADRIUS HIATICULA, Linn. Ringed Plover. "*Lavadeira*."

132. *VANELLUS CRISTATUS, Meyer & Wolf. Lapwing. "*Abibe*," "*Abecuinha*."

133. †SQUATAROLA HELVETICA (Linn.). Grey Plover. "*Tarambola*."

These six species are well known in Portugal. *Charadrius minor*, Meyer, and *C. cantianus*, Lath., are also said to be often met with; but of these last I found no specimens in the Museums.

134. †STREPSILAS INTERPRES (Linn.). Turnstone.

By no means common.

135. †HÆMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS, Linn. Oystercatcher. "*Ostraceiro*."

Common.

136. †GRUS CINEREA, Bechst. Common Crane. "*Grou*."

Occasionally met with in the wilder and more unfrequented portions of Alemtejo and Algarve.

137. †ARDEA CINEREA, Linn. Common Heron. "*Garça real*."

Common. *A. purpurea* is also said to be frequently seen.

138. †ARDEA GARZETTA, Linn. Little Egret. "*Garça*."

139. †ARDEA RUSSATA, Wagl. Buff-backed Heron. "*Garça*."

140. †ARDEA RALLOIDES, Scop. Squacco Heron.

These three species are all represented in the Lisbon Museum by Portuguese specimens, but, with the exception of *A. russata*, are considered somewhat rare.

141. †ARDETTA MINUTA (Linn.). Little Bittern. "*Garça pequena*."

142. †BOTAURUS STELLARIS (Linn.). Common Bittern. "*Gallinhola real*."

Though not common, both these species are frequently met with.

143. †NYCTICORAX GRISEUS (Linn.). Night-Heron.
Seldom seen in Portugal.

144. *CICONIA ALBA, Bechst. White Stork. "*Cegonha*."

145. †PLATALEA LEUCORODIA, Linn. White Spoonbill.
"*Colhereiro*."

Both these birds are to be met with in Alemtejo. *Ibis falcinellus* is also reported to be found in the same district.

146. †NUMENIUS ARQUATA (Linn.). Common Curlew.
"*Maçarico real*."

147. †NUMENIUS PHEOPUS (Linn.). Whimbrel. "*Maçarico*."

Both these species are common.

148. †NUMENIUS TENUIROSTRIS, Vieill. Slender-billed Curlew. "*Maçarico*."

Frequently met with, though not so common as its congeners.

149. †TOTANUS CALIDRIS (Linn.). Common Redshank.
"*Chalréta*."

150. †TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS (Linn.). Common Sandpiper.

Both species common. These are the only representatives of the genus *Totanus* which I met with. I heard, however, of several other species, as *T. fuscus* (Linn.), *T. ochropus* (Linn.), and *T. glottis* (Linn.), but all, so far as I could ascertain, rather rare.

151. †HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS, Bonnat. Black-winged Stilt.

This species is undoubtedly common, as is also *Recurvirostra avocetta*, Linn., known in Portugal under two names, "*Alfayate*" and "*Frade*." I did not, however, meet with it alive or dead.

152. †LIMOSA AGOCEPHALA (Linn.). Black-tailed Godwit.
"*Maçarico gallego*."

This species is pronounced common. Not quite so often met with, but by no means rare, is its congener *L. lapponica* (Linn.), known also as "*Maçarico gallego*."

153. †SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA, Linn. Woodcock. "*Gallinhola*."

154. †SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO, Linn. Common Snipe. "*Narseja ordinaria*."

155. †SCOLOPAX GALLINULA, Linn. Jack Snipe. "*Narseja pequena*."

All very plentiful, more particularly the last. *S. major*, known as "*Narseja grande*," is also said to be sometimes seen, and *Machetes pugnax* (Linn.) is pronounced common, though I saw no specimen of either.

156. *TRINGA ALPINA, Linn. Dunlin.

This is the only member of the genus with which I fell in; and all the species (the present included) are considered rare in Portugal. Of the present, however, I am in a position to assert the abundance, as I procured several specimens at different times. Other species known to occur in Portugal are *T. temmincki*, Leisl., and *T. subarquata* (Güldenst.); *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.) is also said to be sometimes seen.

157. †CREX PRATENSIS (Bechst.). Corn-Crake. "*Codor-nizão*."

Though the only member of the genus in the Museum at Lisbon, this species is pronounced rare in Portugal; while its congeners *C. porzana* (Linn.), (in Portuguese, "*Franga de agua*" and "*Rabiscoelha*), *C. minuta* (Pall.), Little Crake, and *C. pygmæa*, Naum., Baillon's Crake, are declared to be very common.

158. †RALLUS AQUATICUS, Linn. Water-Rail. "*Frango d'agua*."

159. †GALLINULA CHLOROPUS (Linn.). Water-hen. "*Galinha de agua*."

160. †FULICA ATRA, Linn. Common Coot. "*Galeirão*."

The above three species are all common. Less abundant, but yet well known, is *Fulica cristata*, Gmel., called also "*Galeirão*."

161. †PORPHYRIO VETERUM, S. Gmel. Purple Water-hen. "*Camão*."

There are many specimens of this beautiful bird in the

Museums of Lisbon and Coimbra, and on inquiry I was assured that it was by no means considered rare in Portugal.

162. †ANSER CINEREUS, Meyer & Wolf. Grey Goose. "*Ganso bravo*."

163. †ANSER SEGETUM, Bechst. Bean-Goose. "*Ganso bravo*."

These two species alone have been recognized in Portugal, though it is probable there are several others not yet identified.

164. TADORNA BELONI, Steph. Common Sheldrake. Occasionally, though only rarely seen.

165. †ANAS CLYPEATA, Linn. Shoveller. "*Pato trombe-teiro*."

166. †ANAS STREPERA, Linn. Gadwall. "*Frisada*."

167. †ANAS ACUTA, Linn. Pintail. "*Rabijunco*."

168. *ANAS BOSCHAS, Linn. Wild Duck. "*Pato-real*," "*Adem*."

169. †ANAS QUERQUEDULA, Linn. Garganey. "*Marreco*," "*Marrequinho*."

170. †ANAS CRECCA, Linn. Teal. "*Marreco*." "*Marrequinho*."

171. †ANAS PENELOPE, Linn. Wigeon. "*Assobiadeira*."

These are the commoner species of Ducks which I was able to identify, all of which are declared to be common.

172. †ANAS ANGUSTIROSTRIS, Ménétr. Marbled Duck. "*Pardilheira*."

There is a fine specimen of this rare Duck in the Museum of Lisbon; but Prof. du Bocage said it was very seldom found in Portugal.

173. †ÆDESMIA NIGRA (Linn.). Common Scoter. Occurs frequently, but in no great numbers.

174. †FULIGULA NYROCA (Güld.). Ferruginous Duck.

Rarely seen. Other Ducks of this genus, reported to frequent Portugal, but which I did not see, are *F. ferina* (Linn.), "*Tarrantana*," *F. cristata* (Leach), "*Negrinha*" (both these

said to be common), and *F. clangula* (Linn.), Golden-eye, announced as rare.

175. †*MERGUS SERRATOR* (Linn.). Red-breasted Merganser. "*Merganso*."

Common. This is the only species of the Mergansers which I can positively assert to belong to Portugal, though doubtless others will be added on further research.

176. †*PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS* (Gmel.). Eared Grebe. "*Mergulhão*."

177. †*PODICEPS MINOR* (Gmel.). Little Grebe. "*Mergulhão*."

Of the abundance or scarcity of the Grebes I could ascertain but little: the Museums of Lisbon and Coimbra are sadly deficient in them; but I am told that the two species mentioned above are common in Alemtejo—and that *P. cristatus* (Linn.), the Crested Grebe (also under the title of "*Mergulhão*") is not unknown, though less abundant than the others.

178. †*COLYMBUS GLACIALIS*, Linn. Great Northern Diver.

179. †*COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS*, Linn. Red-throated Diver.

Of the former but few individuals have been seen on the Portuguese coast in winter; of the latter a larger number: and it is confidently asserted that *C. arcticus*, Linn., occasionally makes its appearance.

—180. *URIA TROILE* (Linn.). Common Guillemot. "*Airo*."

Abundant in suitable localities; much more rarely, but occasionally, are seen *Fratercula arctica* (Linn.), the Puffin, called in Portuguese "*Papagaio do mar*," and *Alca torda*, Linn., known to the natives as "*Tórda mergulheira*."

There is also a fine specimen in the Museum at Lisbon of *Alca impennis*, the Great Auk; but this has no pretence to Portuguese origin, as it was coaxed by the present king from his father-in-law, Victor Emanuel, and was brought from Turin. I may here add that the late king, Dom Pedro, was an enthusiastic ornithologist, and to his exertions, ably seconded by Prof. du Bocage, the present very satisfactory state of the

Museum at Lisbon is due. The late king's collection of birds is now incorporated in the national collection, of which the present king Dom Luiz is a munificent patron.

181. †*PHALACROCORAX CARBO* (Linn.). Cormorant. "*Corvo marinho*."

182. †*PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS* (Linn.). Shag. "*Corvo marinho*."

183. †*SULA BASSANA* (Linn.). Gannet. "*Ganso patóla*."

All three species found in various parts of the coast.

Pelicanus onocrotalus, Linn., "*Pelicano*," is also from time to time seen in Portugal.

184. †*STERNA FLUVIATILIS*, Naum. Common Tern. "*Andorinda do mar*."

185. †*STERNA MINUTA*, Linn. Lesser Tern.

186. †*STERNA CANTIACA*, Lath. Sandwich Tern.

These three species are well known in Portugal, as is said to be also *S. fissipes*, Linn., the Black Tern.

187. **LARUS RIDIBUNDUS*, Linn. Black-headed Gull. "*Gaivota*."

188. **LARUS RISSA*, Linn. Kittiwake Gull. "*Gaivota*."

189. **LARUS FUSCUS*, Linn. Lesser Black-backed Gull. "*Alcatraz*."

190. **LARUS ARGENTATUS*, Gmel. Herring-Gull. "*Alcatraz*," "*Gaivota*."

191. †*LARUS MARINUS*, Linn. Great Black-backed Gull.

These five species are all in the Portuguese collection of the Lisbon Museum; the four first are reported to be common, the last rare. I had a good opportunity while in Lisbon of watching the Gulls on the Tagus from my windows in the Hotel Braganza, situated in a commanding position overlooking the river, and with the glass identified to my own satisfaction *L. ridibundus*, *L. rissa*, and *L. argentatus*.

192. †*THALASSIDROMA LEACHI*, Temm. Forked-tailed Petrel.

—193. †*THALASSIDROMA PELAGICA* (Linn.). Storm-Petrel.
“*Alma de mestre.*”

Both species are considered rare in Portugal—the former more especially; and yet, if there be truth in the popular tale of the love of storms which these birds evince, unquestionably the proximity to Portugal of the tempest-tossed Bay of Biscay should attract the whole race of such boisterous spirits to its shores. Lastly, I would add that *Puffinus major*, Fab., the Greater Shearwater, and *Puffinus anglorum*, Boie, the Manx Shearwater, are said to be well known in Portugal.

In the above list I have enumerated 193 species as identified by myself, either in the flesh, or in the Portuguese collections at Lisbon and Coimbra. I have also made mention of 57 others as confidently asserted to be well known in Portugal by those on whose accuracy I could rely. This will make a total of 250. I am well aware that the catalogue is most imperfect; indeed, as I have already said, it only lays claim to be an outline, the details of which I trust will be shortly filled in by some more competent observer.

I have but one remark to make in conclusion; and that is in reference to the extremely dark hue which almost universally seems to characterize the birds of Portugal. This peculiarity struck me on my first arrival in the country, and its existence was confirmed with every day's further observation, while the remarks given above of Mr. Tristram on the skins I submitted to him amply confirm my own previous impression. Whether such deepening of colour arises from the intense heat of Portugal, and, like the inhabitants of that sultry clime, they are simply sunburnt and bronzed, or whatever be the cause, I must leave it to others to determine; enough for me to call attention to the fact.

And, as a last word, let me heartily recommend, not only to my brother ornithologists, but to tourists generally, a trip to that extreme south-western corner of Europe, now so accessible both by sea and land, and which offers so many and so various attractions—a warm and dry climate to the health-seeker, unrivalled ecclesiastical and conventual remains of a unique cha-

racter to the ecclesiologist and the architect, beautiful scenery to the artist, and novel customs amidst an obliging and hospitable people to the general tourist; while to the naturalist in every branch, the geologist, the botanist, the entomologist, the zoologist generally, there is a rich harvest of facts to be reaped in a field which, though so near our shores, and now so easy of access, is perhaps less known to the travelling public than any other region of Europe.

XXXV.—*A Ninth additional List of Birds from Natal*.*

By J. H. GURNEY, F.Z.S.

(Plate X.)

THE birds comprised in this list have, with the exception of the first, been transmitted to me by my valued correspondent Mr. Thomas Ayres, together with the following notes upon them and upon some other species included in my previous lists of the Birds of Natal. Many of the latter notes have been made by Mr. Ayres in the Transvaal, and refer to species which are found in the territory of that republic as well as in the colony of Natal. As on previous occasions, my remarks are distinguished from those of Mr. Ayres by brackets and initials.

An error having occurred in the enumeration of the species in my former lists by the double insertion under different names of one species, as before explained (*anteà*, pp. 157, 158), I commence the enumeration of the present list with

307 A. BRACHYOTUS PALUSTRIS, Bp. Short-eared Owl.

[Having previously mentioned (*anteà*, p. 150) that the Zoological Society of London possesses a Natal specimen of this Owl, I only insert it here for the sake of including it in my enumeration of the species which I have seen from that Colony.—J. H. G.]

308. CYPSELUS GUTTURALIS, Vieill. South-African Alpine Swift.

Female. Iris dark hazel; eye full; bill black; tarsi feathered, toes dusky.

* *Vide supra*, p. 40.